

Shalls.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE	"PRINZ LUDWIG" ...	About FRIDAY,
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. F. v. Bieker	19th Nov.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" ...	SUNDAY,
	Capt. F. Sembill	21st Nov., 9 A.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"KLEIST" ...	WEDNESDAY, Capt. O. Pabke
MANILA, TAP, NEWGUINEA, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" ...	FRIDAY, Capt. F. Licko
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" ...	About SATURDAY, Capt. D. Lenz
		11th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA ... ERNEST SIMONS ... Girard Nov., P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA ... TONKEIN Charbonnel 22nd Nov., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS ARMAND BERIC ... Guionnet 33rd Nov., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS ERNEST SIMONS ... Girard 7th Dec., at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Go's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £77.10 up to £77.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1909.

19

Intimations.

NOTICE.

Captain P. A. LAPICQUE, representative of the Compagnie Francaise des Indes et de l'Extreme Orient, having opened a Firm in Hongkong, the Agency of the MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES at this port will be transferred by mutual consent from Messrs. BARRETO & CO. to the said NEW FIRM from the 1st of November next.

Captain LAPICQUE'S OFFICES are situated at No. 4, Queen's Buildings, in the premises occupied until now by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

Telephone No. 950.

BARRETO & CO.

P. A. LAPICQUE

Hongkong, 26th October, 1909.

14

EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WE will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.
London Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI
John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 10, Bussell Street 166, Nanking Road
Singapore, 10 March, 1909.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

Intimations.

NO. 1 DOCK.	NO. 2 DOCK.	NO. 3 DOCK. (IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION)
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks 26 "	Water on Blocks 25 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridges Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos 276, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Leibers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy

"Bisquit Dubouche
& Co."

Per Bot.

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old 5.50

Also

QUINQUINA?

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE

Sole Agent,

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

140

REGRET

You will NEVER if you

VISIT

MOHIDEEN &
THAHA,

in

D'AGUILAR STREET,

the

NEW JEWELLERS
AND DEALERS

in

CEYLON PRECIOUS
STONES

of every description, and

other GEMS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1909.

140

To Let

TO LET.

NOS. 20 and 21, PRAYA, KENNEDY
TOWN, two extensive two-storyed
semi-detached godowns, ground surface of
cement concrete.

No. 12, Praya, Kennedy Town, one extensive
two-storyed godown.

All are in first class condition, suitable for
storing Rice, Flour, &c.

Rents moderate.

Apply to—

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1909.

140

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 14, DUDCHILL STREET,

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1909.

140

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD,

3rd Floor.

EXMOOR, CONDUIT ROAD.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT

ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RUPON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE

BUILDINGS, and No. 16, DES VŒUX

ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.

No. 12, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,

1st Floor.

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A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in R

Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

CASH SALE

OF

BEDSTEADS
BEDSPREADSCRETONNES
CROCKERY

CARPETS

FENDERS
FIRE IRONS

FURNITURE

INDIAN RUGS

JUTE RUGS

TAPESTRIES

COOKING UTENSILS

&c., &c., &c.

NOW
PROCEEDING.W.M. POWELL,
LTD.House
Furnishers,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1909.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on SATURDAY, the 20th November, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLE,

Comprising:—

PICTURES, CLOTHES AND HAIR BRUSHES, LADY'S HAND BAGS, LADY'S GENT'S BOOTS AND SHOES, CHINA FIGURES, JEWEL BOXES, TOY WATCHES, WOOLLEN SINGLETS, GLOVES, RUBBER BALLS, DOLLS, HATS, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1909 [775]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on THURSDAY,

the 2nd day of December, 1909, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sales Rooms, in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

THE FOLLOWING

VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD AND RECLAMATION PROPERTIES

IN FOUR LOTS.

The Properties consist of:—

LOT 1—All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and known and registered in the Land Office as Section A of Section B of Martins Lot No. 34 together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 80 Bonham Strand area 1,682 square feet, Term 999 years. Annual Crown rent \$30.10.

LOT 2—All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 4 of Section B of Martins Lot No. 6 together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 6 Bonham Strand. Term 982 years. Annual Crown Rent \$6.00.

LOT 3—All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and known and registered in the Land Office as Sub-section 3 of Section A of Kowloon, Inland Lot No. 713 together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 38 Shanghai Street. Area 1,682 square feet. Term 95 years. Annual Crown rent \$2.50.

LOT 4—All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section D of Paya Reclamation to the Remaining Portion of Martine Lot 372 (held under and upon the terms and conditions of two several Agreements relating to the Reclamation in front of Martine Lot No. 372) Remaining Portion dated respectively the 5th October 1891 and the 9th June 1899 and respectively made between Bruce Sheppard Acting for and on behalf of the then Governor of Hongkong of the one part and Tsui Tak Tong of the other part and between the said Tsui Tak Tong of the one part and His Excellency Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the said Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same of the other part; by the first of which Agreements the Governor agreed to grant to the said Tsui Tak Tong his executors administrators and assigns a Crown Lease of the said premises for the term of 999 years upon the terms and subject to the conditions in the said Agreement mentioned and by the second of which Agreements in consideration of the Governor letting the said Tsui Tak Tong into possession of the said premises the said Tsui Tak Tong agreed (inter alia) to pay to the Governor the annual Crown rent of \$70.00 together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 52 Connaught Road West and No. 1 Des Voeux Road West Area 793 square feet. Proportion of Annual Crown rent \$15.50.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Solicitors for the Vendor,

or to—

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1909. [771]

&c., &c., &c.

LADIES' TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN AND FIGURED VOILES.

LACE AND EMBROIDERIES A SPECIALTY.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES AND HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

COAST PORT ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

HONGKONG, 17th November, 1909.

MANCHURIA'S DEVELOPMENT.

MUKDEN, THE POLITICAL NERVE CENTRE.

Mukden, the cradle of the Manchu dynasty, and Manchuria's greatest commercial centre, is to-day slowly moving through the processes of transition. Before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war the city was essentially Chinese, having plainly stamped upon it the impress of Chinese passiveness and apolism. But though, with the incomprehensible inconsistency of the race, the present Viceroy is reactionary, the improvements effected by Chao-Erh-Hsun, who was Military Governor of the city from 1907 to 1907, have left Mukden in a great measure transformed. The majority of the roads inside the walls would do credit to any of the prominent towns of the East, while the initial steps in the establishment of a drainage system have done something to check epidemics. The Viceroy now directing affairs has notions of economy, and, after cutting a huge slice of his own horseramour—pour encourager les autres—and reducing the salaries of the municipal officials by fifty per cent, decided to cut still expenditure upon public works. Yet the prospects of Mukden are particularly bright, for Chao-Erh-Hsun is to be appointed to the viceregal position in the Feng-lich province. This suggests that the Government has determined to institute a more vigorous policy, and substantiates the persistent reports current in diplomatic circles that China is on the eve of great political changes. Mukden has always provided the sensitive hand of the barometer in this regard, and Chao-Erh-Hsun's activity was responsible for his removal from the influential office he held two years ago. The appointment may lead to international complications, possibly to war, but it will certainly conduce to the more jealous preservation of China's prerogatives in Manchuria a country which has during the last decade been a veritable Tom Tiddler's ground the arena wherein usurping Powers have striven to extend their spheres of influence at the expense of the apathetic and impotent possessors of sovereign rights.

FROM THE CITY WALLS.

Mukden has a population of about 20,000 persons, all of whom are still suffering directly or indirectly as a result of the Russo-Japanese campaign, which utterly disorganized a remunerative trade in skins, furs, hides, and other articles of commerce. To the tourist it is interesting as the former seat of the Manchu rulers, and the imperial palace contains the most rare and beautiful collection of Imperial porcelain and art treasures in existence. Two splendid mausoleums contain the remains of departed emperors, and just outside the city boundaries was fought what is authoritatively stated to be the greatest battle of modern times. From a commanding position on the main gate the visitor may see the old town, with its white pagoda, Chia-ku Palace, surrounded by its golden yellow roof, many beautiful temples, and, perhaps more important than all so far as living generations are concerned, the extensive new Government buildings. Rising conspicuously in the outside city the White Pagoda attracts most attention. It was built, according to tradition, by the Lama priests upon the head of a dragon which threatened to swallow up the town, and four pagodas were used to pin down the legs of the winged monster. In his design for laying out Mukden, the architect made no provision for drainage, and, strange as it may seem in view of the contempt the Chinese have for sanitary conditions, this neglect cost him his head. The authorities ordered the excavation of 72 ponds, and into these the whole of the sewage was carried by a system of channels. Though the majority of these ponds have been filled in, a few exist to-day, and the unwary visitor who comes within smelling distance has an experience which will impress itself upon his memory for all time. Mukden possesses many excellent schools, where amongst other subjects, English and Japanese are taught. Besides these there are law schools, military academies, and colleges, where secondary education is given to advanced pupils. About 8,000 boys and girls attend these schools, and are greatly interested in their work. One serious disadvantage is the difficulty of obtaining efficient teachers in certain subjects. True English is taught in a colloquial polyglot which serves only to disguise meaning. But the authorities are serious in their intention to develop the minds of their young people, the curriculum contains little that is not eminently practical, and even in the initial stages the results are particularly gratifying.

THE BUZY HUM OF MUKDEN.

Although the roads have been greatly improved within the past few years, much still remains to be done before they cease to be a reproach to municipal management. The main street of the outside city, along which the tramway passes, is tolerably broad for about a mile, but after the new gate at the outer wall has been reached it narrows down to such an extent as to render traffic purely a matter of the survival of the fittest. Along this thoroughfare of about 30 feet in width the horse-trams run, leaving little space for "rickshas and bashes, and none at all for pedestrians. In dry weather dust lies quite six inches thick, and when the rains come and the mud is scraped off the tram-lines, those who go on foot are liable at any moment to "cannon" off a vehicle of some kind into a mass of highly questionable rubbish which possesses provokingly adhesive qualities. At first sight Mukden is unattractive and repulsive, but it is a quaint city, where nothing seems commonplace, and where one need not search far for diversion. Heavily-laden springless carts, break their erratic way through the congested traffic, vendors of hundreds of varieties of mysterious articles pass through the hurrying crowd of Mongolians half the time skipping the damp chandlings at the side of the road and the other half ploughing through heaps of manure and slush. Household articles of this and that are carried, and, perhaps, after an audience or looking for a lodger, will remain.

THE JAPANESE IN MUKDEN.

The gradual decline of the Japanese population in Mukden since the completion of the war is an exemplification of the triumph of thrift over empty assurance. The thousands of adventurous, who followed the irresistible army into Manchuria, and remained to gather the fruits of victory, are being crowded out by the industrious and economical Chinese, and the Japanese shopkeepers who depended upon their own people for support are one after another disappearing, but their local houses are no longer representative. The Chinese are, however, not the only ones who will remain.

from the marvellous manner in which they meander through the confused mass of traffic, one is almost convinced that they could, if required to do so, pass through the eye of a needle. The air is rent with raucous sounds and ringing bells to fill in short breathing intervals. Donkeys are everywhere, rolling their hideous plaints, and generally there is a feeling in the mind of the newcomer that all the disturbing elements of Babylon have been turned loose. The hubbub begins with the Chinese day, which dawns at anything between 3 and 4 o'clock, and, with the exception of the few hours when even the Chinese are compelled to seek repose, continues for the entire round of the clock.

JAPANESE ACTIVITIES.

While the horse-tramway initiated by the Japanese about two years ago may be considered a sign of a desire to progress, it is not really progress. The cars, which previously saw no service in Tokyo, are filthy, and few people outside the Chinese population can be tempted to enter them. They have, however, the saving grace of being cheaper than "rickshas and bashes, and for this reason, if no other, the economical Celestials patronise them in liberal numbers. The cars run pitifully slow, and there is no guarantee that one which starts out from the terminus will reach the station in half an hour or two hours. It is quite an unimportant matter. At the beginning of the present year the tramways were taken over by the Chinese authorities, and the placid, frugal, leisurely Mongolians provide the profits, but, indeed any be forthcoming, after the maintenance account has been settled. The first real signs of progress appeared at the conclusion of the war. The Japanese, flushed with victory and anxious to stimulate the lethargic inhabitants to action, in several instances exceeded the powers granted under the treaty. The elaborate system of military telegraph and post office established as the indomitable troops gradually won their way through Manchuria were, when peace again prevailed and the Japanese temporarily remained in possession, converted into commercial offices. China is not easily provoked to resentment, but on this occasion she strongly objected, and after some deliberation an arrangement was made on the lines of a reasonable compromise. The Japanese then proceeded to install the electric light from the South Manchurian railway station to their Consulate within the walled city. When they had passed the boundaries of their concession by a mile or so the Chinese authorities again interfered and the work was abruptly checked. The position at present is that the Chinese, who refused to allow Japanese to proceed and declined to "purchase" their apparatus as it stood, are erecting their poles within a few feet of those of the Japanese. The Chinese installation is being made under the supervision of the Hon. Key-Tou-Yi, a graduate of Yale, and the system is to be of the latest approved pattern. The lighting of the city at the present time is execrable. A few oil lamps with a fitful flicker afford just sufficient illumination to make darkness visible. In view of the unsatisfactory condition of the streets this is a serious disadvantage to visitors, who are in imminent peril of being run down by a "ricksha" or basha or hustled into the cavourous channels which yawn invitingly at each side of the roadway.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

The tourist will undoubtedly find Mukden interesting, but he cannot find it even moderately comfortable under existing circumstances. With the completion of the South Manchurian Railway Company's splendid hotel, and the improvements of the streets, for which a considerable amount of money has been allocated, the city will certainly become a more popular resort. At present few people are disposed to alight from the comfortable trains to take their chances of obtaining fairly satisfactory European accommodation or passing a miserable night in a third-rate Japanese or sixteenth Chinese inn. While many improvements are being effected inside the walled city, outside where nearly three-quarters of the population have taken up their habitation and carry on business, is for the most part lamentably dirty. Narrow, filth-stained alleys lead to filthier compounds and dwellings where the stench is overpowering. Sanitation is religiously disregarded, as is always the case where conservative Chinese herd together. Outside the main gate of the old city is a heterogeneous mass of improvised shelters—mere roofs supported by poles and secured from the ravages of the wind by hundreds of huge stones. Looking down upon this settlement from the walls one can almost imagine that he is gazing into a dry river-bed full of rounded disintegrated rock. Outside the new gate another community exists beneath awnings of more or less tattered and mouldy matting spread above four slender poles. Hundreds, maybe thousands, live here upon the bare ground—dust polluted, with the refuse of domestic supplies, or mud trodden into all odorous ooze by constant human traffic and the foraging of lith-faced, attenuated pigs, dogs, and fowls. And this is the main road—the road extending from the railway station to the principal gate of the walled city! Little wonder that the authorities have been persuaded that some change is necessary. The greatest wonder of all, however, is that scores of men, women and children can huddle together year after year in such noisome hovels and, so far as can be judged from appearances, thrive.

THE JAPANESE IN MUKDEN.

but the credits of dross set in some time ago. Certainly one still meets some who have survived these conditions and who assume the air of a Scipio Africanus re-entering Rome at the head of his invincible hosts. They are the representatives of a type, unhealthily still too numerous—the Japanese abroad who treat the people of Manchuria and Korea as serfs, and persist in harassing the good people of Japan by propositious arrogance, a ludicrous swagger in dress and deportment, and lazy and vicious habits. But the dross are gradually being ejected from the hive, and of the 3,000 Japanese who lived in Mukden in 1905 less than 1,000 remained in June last. Two thousand had found the pace too slow.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

But, roughly speaking, there are still between 60,000 and 70,000 Japanese in Manchuria, principally established in prosperous business along the two main railway routes, and Japanese activity remains an incontrovertible fact. There is much conjecture amongst those who study political conditions as to the future of the country upon which the eyes of the world have been jealously fixed for years. The Russo-Chinese Treaty recently signed obviously aims at restricting Japanese expansion, and there are many other possible combinations which more hopefully cloud the issue. Japan has beaten China in the field and gained nothing but a name and an indemnity, although on the second occasion she entered a claim to possession of the Liaotung Peninsula. Diplomats decreed that neither party should gain territorial advantage from the Russo-Japanese war, but what diplomats say is two entirely different matters. Japan fosters the belief that she has the same title to South Manchuria as Britain has to India and Germany to the Rhine provinces. The Chinese naturally do not view the position in the same light. They consider that Japan ousted Russia from Manchuria from purely self-protective motives, and that she (China) is entitled to compensation for the dislocation of business in Chinese territory consequent upon a prolonged war. Whatever may be the intentions of the Powers regarding South Manchuria Japan virtually owns it to-day, and it will take something more than mortal suasion to move her at the expiration of her lease of the Liaotung peninsula.

W. J. JONES.

—Japan Chronicle.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"ASSAWE."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on cargo—

From London, etc., as S.S. Mongolia.

From Calcutta, as S.S. Simla.

From Persian Gulf, as B.I.S.N. and R. & P. S. N. Co's Steamer.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 18th November, 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be affected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination, by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent,

Hongkong, 11th November, 1909.

14

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"DENGISHI (RE)"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 20th inst

Initiation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALTIES :

DRY GINGER ALE.
LIME FRUIT CHAM-
PAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909. [38]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTH.

On November 12, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of Charles A. Graves, of

DEATH.

On November 16, 1909, at Shanghai, Maria Lebony-Castro, the beloved wife of Filomeno M. Castro, aged 29 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1909.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST THE STAGE.

The fact that the French drama is crowded with lovers opiate an unsympathetic critic in *Le Revue* (Paris). He finds, as we learn from a translation in the *Literary Digest*, that this surplus of lovers is no wise representative of real life, and concludes that French dramatists are building play-ways instead of relying upon fresh observation. The French writer who has at the moment achieved the greatest popularity in English-speaking countries, Charles Bertrand, is pointed out as the prince of sinners. He with his lesser

confidées, we are told, has turned the French theatre into "a huge factory." The dramatic authors are "more manufacturers, business men." Love, it is charged, is the basis of the dramatist's formula, and they carry it out blindly. For the eternal question asked by the dramatist is, "Will the characters be happy or not?" Their "happiness," it is added, is made to depend only on their ability to be happy in love. Mr. Paul Gaell, the author of these characters, proceeds in these words:

"Love—and usually the most sensual—is considered by our authors as the basis and only object of life. It crushes every other sentiment, all other activity. Some writers—M. Bernstein in particular—proclaim that the most independent and the most violent satisfaction of the sexual instinct is the most beautiful manifestation of human energy. Passion which scars law, duty, honour, and which, if necessary, would commit crimes, is the most admirable thing in the world."

"It is scarcely necessary to show how exaggerated is the role thus given to love in our modern life, how false is such a conception of life, particularly in our time.

"In olden days love could unfold itself freely. At the time of Louis XIV, for instance, the nobles could, between military campaigns, spend their spare time in complicated intrigues of love. Then passion was exalted, strengthened by all the resources to be found in those energetic beings, intermittently unoccupied; its ap ap shot forth in wonderful or prodigious blossoms, ending either in glorious voluptuousness or in glorious crimes. This is what justifies Racine when he painted a humanity thick with love only. In reality, his heroes spent their vacations, only, in such a way.

"Love also played a considerable part at the time of Romanticism. The young men at that time imagined that their slightest heart beat was of more importance than the progress of the world, and they let themselves be the storms of passion.

"But nowadays cultivated people know that they have better things to do. They have cognizance of the rôle which every one must play in human society. They consider love either as an agreeable diversion, or preferably as a real and close association. Long sieges of rebel hearts, inconsolable sufferings of betrayed love, tenacious jealousies and insidious rivalries are scarcely seen any more, at least not among the better class of people, and that is the sort our dramatists pretend to portray. We do not mean that love has lost its power over modern humanity. But it is less violent, for it is surrounded, as it were, by social obligations. At any rate, whether evil or beneficial, it is no longer the centre of existence. Evil, it is considered to hamper the individual; beneficial, it is an advantage to him. The real centre of modern life is the collaboration of every one for the general good."

Therefore, when one considers modern plays when the whole action centres around love and love only, it is easy, says the writer, to see that our modern dramatists do not observe; they write according to formulas merely. The play-wright should not be afraid to take his subjects from real life; to dare to handle problems which would make people think, and not merely amuse them. "Love would not be out of place in such a drama, but it would be a side issue, serving to enhance the vital struggles of passions or circumstances."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Kokovitoff, the Russian Minister of Finance, has left Harbin en route to St. Petersburg.

The Commodore, Captain and Officers of H.N.M. Squadron at Hongkong will be "At Home" on board H. M. S. *Kronprinz* (Reiniger) to-morrow, Thursday, at 4 p.m. Boats will be in waiting between 3.30 and 4 p.m. at Blake Pier.

A REPORT says that the Chinese have recently established navigation on the Amur river, in Heilungkiang, but the Russians have interfered and opposed enterprise. The Waiwupu has, therefore, published a set of regulations on this matter, and has instructed the Harbin Taotai to communicate them to the Russian Consul.

MR. Ito Buskichi, a son of the late Prince Ito, has been created a Baron. Baron Ito is a young man who graduated from the Tokio Imperial University only recently and was appointed an official in the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce. He was to have proceeded to England on the 27th ultimo had the tragedy not occurred, in order to complete his studies. He is betrothed to a daughter of Marquis Katsuura, the Premier. Mr. Ito Hirokuni, the adopted son of Prince Ito, is the Prince's heir and will succeed to the title. He now occupies the position of Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies.

ACCORDING to Chinese information the terms of the Yuet-Han Loan Agreement, which have been considered by the British Minister in Peking has observed to the Wa-wu that importation of opium from India would be curtailed if China strictly prohibited poppy plantation, otherwise it would hardly be fair for China to grow poppy in the country, and that the importation of foreign opium should be forbidden. President Na Teng has, therefore, conferred with the Anti-Opium Commissioner and decided that poppy plantation should be entirely suppressed.

It is also stated Prince Kang is not satisfied with the success of the prohibition, the rules of which he intends shortly to alter and to make much more severe in effect. Mr. C. L. Newell, the Registrar of the Supreme Court was called into the witness-box and after further evidence had been taken, the case was remanded.

There are to be seventeen prisoners in the Tokyo Prison awaiting execution. Three of the condemned men are to be executed early next month.

THE laundry women of Liverpool have declared war against the large colony of Chinese who have established laundries throughout the city. About ten of the women raided an establishment in Ainsfield on October 21 recently opened by six Celestials. They broke the windows and doors, and the Chinese laundrymen were only saved from serious injury by the arrival of a score of policemen.

In regard to the dispute concerning the Kaiting Mine a Chinese contemporary says that Great Britain demands, for handing back the mine, the issue of a number of unpaid shares, to bear interest at seven per cent for fifty years. It is also proposed that the Luanzhou miners should be included in this settlement. It is stated that much indignation is felt by the Chinese gentry at these unreasonable demands.

At the auction of ponies held at the Shanghai Horse Bazaar on the 9th inst., the following were among the best prices realized: Suruehuan, 145; Sokol, 250; Missouri, 215; Newbury, 190; Elmstead, 190; Spree, 175; Poplar Tree, 180; China Rose, 165; Nava, 165; Regular, 150; Moustique, 145; Chancery, 140; Bushman, 125; Mohr, 120; Dunkirk, 120; Almond Tree, 115; King's Messenger, 115; King of the Plains, 105; Gatwick, 105.

A HARDIN contemporary reports that Mr. Kawakami, the Japanese Consul-General at Harbin, who was shot at the same time as Prince Ito and is now lying at the Central Railway Hospital in the city, is progressing very favourably and it is hoped that the injured arm will not have to be amputated, as was at first feared. A Japanese surgeon, accompanied by nurses, has arrived at Harbin from Dairen to attend the patient.

The remaining numbers on the lecture course of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. are as follows: Thursday, 18th November, at 8.15. "The Progress of the Mercantile Marine from a Hongkong Standpoint" by Mr. Hedley G. White; Thursday, 25th November, "Korea" by Mr. Embrey; Thursday, the 2nd December, "The Snakes of Hongkong and Susakite" by Dr. J. C. Thomson; Thursday, the 9th December, "Huxley" by Mr. F. Browne; 16th December, "Korea" Continued by Mr. W. H. Embrey. The lecture to-morrow evening and those on "Korea" will be illustrated with lantern slides.

H.E. GENERAL MACHADO.

RETURN FROM MACAO.

Mr. Bowley, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that according to the Bankruptcy Ordinance, bankruptcy proceedings could either be instituted by debtor's petition or creditors' petition. Defendant had filed a petition on behalf of Moosa e Vieira and Company and himself in January, 1908. The firm of Moosa e Vieira and Company were large importers and exporters doing business between this and Bombay. In the year 1907, the firm got into difficulties, which reached to such an extent in November of the same year that a private meeting of the National Bank had to be held, when it was decided that Mr. Moxon, of the National Bank, should liquidate the affairs of the firm. This arrangement—i.e., to disclose the whole of defendant's property to Mr. Moxon—was agreed to by the European banks but was taken exception to by the Chinese banks. A Receiving Order was subsequently made out, as a consequence of which defendant's property was disclosed to the Official Receiver. Defendant's next step was to file a Statement of Affairs. After this, the first meeting of creditors was held and, subsequently, an arrangement was concluded whereby Mr. Moxon was appointed liquidator of the firm by a deed signed by the defendant. The deed was duly brought before the Supreme Court and received provisional approval; that is, provided that certain conditions were carried out. Some of defendant's friends and relatives promised to contribute their share but their contributions had not been made and were still pending, a dispute having arisen among them. In September, 1908, Mr. Moxon went home on leave and Mr. Davidson was appointed Trustee and was still Trustee of defendant's affairs. On the 7th January, Mr. A. H. Kemp was appointed Official Receiver and subsequently Mr. Wakeman, after he had returned from leave. Thus the defendant had been under obligations to disclose his affairs to Mr. Kemp, Mr. Wakeman, Mr. Moxon and Mr. Davidson, respectively. On the 9th or 10th November, 1907, before the meeting of creditors was held, at which Mr. Moxon was appointed liquidator, defendant handed a sum of \$8,000 in banknotes to Allana to keep the money, whereupon he obtained legal assistance in case of difficulties and to keep the balance for his family should he be of any value in the case, must have succeeded. He rested the whole of his case on the ground, that the marks were not so similar as to be calculated to deceive a customer, however unwary he may have been. They had the right to use the same kind of label as Lanman and Kemp. Sir Henry addressing the jury, said that the case was not put before them in their entirety. In support of his contention, Counsel proceeded to read a letter, which he said discounted all allegations of fraudulent intention against the defendants. He trusted on their common sense as business-men to thrash out the truth of the matter and said that their whole verdict turned on the fact whether the two bottles were so like each other as to be calculated to deceive.

The Government Analysts and other evidence was taken and the case adjourned.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

A Chinese telegram says that the British Minister in Peking has observed to the Wa-wu that importation of opium from India would be curtailed if China strictly prohibited poppy plantation, otherwise it would hardly be fair for China to grow poppy in the country, and that the importation of foreign opium should be forbidden. President Na Teng has, therefore, conferred with the Anti-Opium Commissioner and decided that poppy plantation should be entirely suppressed.

It is also stated Prince Kang is not satisfied

MOOSA'S BANKRUPTCY.

CASE OPENED BY MR. BOWLEY.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy this afternoon, M. Ibrahim Moosa, late of Moosa e Vieira and Company, was charged with certain irregularities in connection with his recent petition in bankruptcy. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (from the Crown Solicitor's Office) prosecuted and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defendant.

When the case was called, Mr. Beavis informed the Court that Mr. Potter, who had originally appeared for the defendant, had withdrawn from the case.

Mr. Bowley applied for leave to substitute certain charges for those which appeared in the depositions.

Mr. Beavis addressed his Worship with regard to the question of bail, which he urged should be reduced, as the amount involved in the charges had dwindled down from about three laths to twenty-six thousand.

His Worship—You don't object to the charges?—I don't consent to them.

Proceeding, Mr. Beavis stated that he understood that the bail had been fixed in two bonds of \$10,000 each, with a personal bond. On the representation of the prosecution, the amounts involved in the charges were alleged to be large sum but that had greatly depreciated.

The object of bail was to prevent people from defeating the ends of justice. Defendant was unable to find the bail and it was manifestly unfair to ask for a prohibitive bail which was impossible to meet.

Mr. Bowley said that the application was out of order. The proper time was at the end of the remand.

Mr. Beavis, continuing, said that the prosecution was in possession of documents and that he was entitled to obtain all the documents from the prosecution. The prosecution could not conceal or withhold them from him. He asked his Worship for an order to that effect on the ground that he was entitled to it in civil cases.

His Worship—I am afraid your application is too general.

Mr. Bowley, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that according to the Bankruptcy Ordinance, bankruptcy proceedings could either be instituted by debtor's petition or creditors' petition. Defendant had filed a petition on behalf of Moosa e Vieira and Company and himself in January, 1908. The firm of Moosa e Vieira and Company were large importers and exporters doing business between this and Bombay. In the year 1907, the firm got into difficulties, which reached to such an extent in November of the same year that a private meeting of the National Bank had to be held, when it was decided that Mr. Moxon, of the National Bank, should liquidate the affairs of the firm. This arrangement—i.e., to disclose the whole of defendant's property to Mr. Moxon—was agreed to by the European banks but was taken exception to by the Chinese banks. A Receiving Order was subsequently made out, as a consequence of which defendant's property was disclosed to the Official Receiver. Defendant handed a sum of \$8,000 in banknotes to Allana to keep the money, whereupon he obtained legal assistance in case of difficulties and to keep the balance for his family should he be of any value in the case, must have succeeded. He rested the whole of his case on the ground, that the marks were not so similar as to be calculated to deceive a customer, however unwary he may have been. They had the right to use the same kind of label as Lanman and Kemp. Sir Henry addressing the jury, said that the case was not put before them in their entirety. In support of his contention, Counsel proceeded to read a letter, which he said discounted all allegations of fraudulent intention against the defendants. He trusted on their common sense as business-men to thrash out the truth of the matter and said that their whole verdict turned on the fact whether the two bottles were so like each other as to be calculated to deceive.

The Government Analysts and other evidence was taken and the case adjourned.

Mr. Bowley went into the history of the firm, which, he said, was marked with certain peculiarities. The name of the business was subsequently changed into S. E. Allana and Company under a partnership agreement. In November, 1907, when defendant was in desperate straits, defendant put through a transaction for the transfer of his share in Allana's business to his infant son. Allana's business had been prosperous but recently Allana got mixed up in litigation which brought him some notoriety, as a consequence of which his creditors pressed him. Allana sold his business to Maricau. The transaction, however, was evidently intended as a blind, for the business had all the time and still belonged to Allana and the defendant.

Within the last month or so, a dispute arose among defendant, Allana and Maricau, as a consequence of which Allana was forcibly ejected from the business of S. E. Allana and Company and Allana charged with certain embezzlements, which were pending against him. At the end of 1907, defendant delivered a quantity of goods to Mr. G. P. Lammer under certain terms, which proved too high and as a consequence, the goods still remained in Mr. Lammer's store. No mention was made of these goods in the Statement of Affairs and defendant did not disclose either to Mr. Moxon or the Official Receiver and their existence was only discovered by accident a few days ago.

Mr. A. H. Kemp (Registrar of the Supreme Court) was called into the witness-box and after further evidence had been taken, the case was remanded.

VOLUNTEERS UNDER CANVAS.

CAMP NOTES.

Customs Pass (New Territories).

17th November.

Those who attended camp yesterday were kept busy throughout the day. The Infantry Company went out route-marching for three and a half hours in the morning, and had Maxim gun practice in the afternoon, firing at targets on the hills. The Engineers were out in Lyman all morning in search-light practice. The Artillery Company did gun drill and range taking all morning and also in the afternoon preparing for the morning's gun practice.

Yesterday morning a small detachment consisting of 2 men of the 8th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, joined the Camp to take part in the Field Day on Thursday, 18th inst., and will remain at Camp till Monday, 22nd inst.

Socially speaking, things have not been lively during the first few days in camp and there has been "nothing doing," as there was no music in Camp excepting such as is provided by a couple of gramophones "knocking about the shop." But, yesterday more life was introduced into our citizen soldiers after the day's earnest work was over, when a piano was brought into Camp, and at night all spent an enjoyable evening.

Sunday last was supposed to be a visiting day, but unfortunately only two visitors came across. The strength of the Corps was about 120 men on that day.

As already stated, to-morrow (Thursday) will be Field Day when the Volunteers will be collectively employed in tactic training. The general idea of the scheme is that a Khaki Force has received orders to invade the country of a White Force for the purpose of retaliating in consequence of a raid made by the White Force.

Mr. Beavis, continuing, said that the prosecution was in possession of documents and that he was entitled to obtain all the documents from the prosecution. The prosecution could not conceal or withhold them from him. He asked his Worship for an order to that effect on the ground that he was entitled to it in civil cases.

SPECIAL IDEA (BOTH FORCES).

On 17th last, the Khaki Force seized Customs Pass and picquitted Kowloon Pick, bivouacking at Customs Pass. On 18th inst

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.
THE ARBITRATION PROPOSAL.
[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th November.
H.E. Kao Erh Ch'ien Chinese Commissioner for the delimitation of Macao, has wired to the Central Government reporting that H.E. General Sir Joachim Machado, the Portuguese Commissioner, is unyielding in his demands and so negotiations are at a deadlock.

General Machado will probably leave the Colony at an early date.

The Chinese Commissioner asked the Government to have the negotiations transferred to Peking and the question settled with the Portuguese Minister at the Capital.

The Prince Regent has, however, decided to have the matter submitted to arbitration by other Powers.

KIRIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY.

LOAN RAISED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th November.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has memorialized the Throne to the effect that the loan for the Kirin-Changchun Railway has been raised and that the work of construction should be commenced as soon as possible.

MANCHURIA.

RUSSO JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th November.

As the movements of Russia and Japan jointly appear to be directed towards the partition of China, H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has telegraphed to the Grand Council and the Waiwupu to that effect and urged that means be devised to frustrate Russo-Japanese designs.

UNREST IN KWANGSI.

GRAND COUNCIL'S FEARS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th November.

Alarmed by the present feeling of unrest in Kwangsi, the Grand Council has wired to the Governor of Kwangsi directing him to exercise every vigilance in order to preserve peace and good order in the province and to prevent the outbreak of any disturbance.

PEKING WATER SUPPLY.

NEW SERVICE COMPLETED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th November.

Pipes for a water service have been laid in the city of Peking. The new service will be in operation a fortnight more.

SHIPPING AND MAIIS.

MAILS DUE
German (Prinz Ludwig) 18th inst.
Canadian (Empress of India) 18th inst.
Indian (Lightning) 20th inst.
French (Tenten) 22nd.
Indian (Nawrang) 26th inst.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Tew* left Manila on 17th inst., and is due here on 20th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* arrived at Shanghai at 1 a.m. on 17th inst., and left again at 10 a.m. same day, for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 5 p.m. on 19th inst.

The *Silk* (R.M.S. *Empress of Japan*, which left Hongkong on the 16th ult., and Yokohama on the 26th ult., arrived in New York on the 14th inst., thus making a transit of 29 days from Hongkong and 19 days from Yokohama.

KING MANUEL'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN CANTON.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

Shameen, 16th November, 1900.

The Portuguese community in Shameen was not behind the other nationalities in celebrating the anniversary of their King, and although the number composing that community is small yet the demonstration of patriotism was evidenced by the piety of all the Portuguese subjects, with only a single exception or two at the reception held by Consul-General Senhor Moraes yesterday morning, who as representative of His Majesty King Manuel received the congratulations of his subjects as well as those of all the foreign Consuls in Canton. The day was inaugurated by a pontifical High Mass in the Roman Catholic Chapel at Shameen officiated by Monsignor Meril assisted by Fathers Bourdier and Peter, at the conclusion of which the Bishop made no eloquent congratulatory address. In the evening a *Te Deum* was sung in the same Chapel preceded by the playing of the Portuguese Anthem, "Hymno da Carta" expressively rendered by the instrumental band of Mr. J. P. Fonseca, to whose credit the formation of the Band is due. The congregation dispersed to the strains of a fine march again played by the Band.

An "At Home" was then held in the rooms of the Portuguese "Club Recreativo" and the very hospitable manner in which the committee of that body entertained their fellow countrymen and visitors leave nothing to be desired.

The Club-house was artistically decorated with bunting and evergreens suitable for the occasion and the portrait of His Majesty King Manuel was conspicuously placed in the reception room; it was surmounted by a large crown of beautiful flowers and other decorations. The toast of the King was proposed by the President in a few well-chosen words and was enthusiastically drunk. In a speech made by Rev. Father Peter in proposing the toast of the Club and the Portuguese community reference was made to the interest taken by Consul-General Senhor Moraes in the well-being and progress of the Portuguese in Canton, and he (the speaker) was proud to say that the achievements of the Portuguese here are very creditable—they have not only a Club of their own but under its auspices also a Band constituted solely of Portuguese amateurs. Music and dancing followed and thus the birthday of the King of Portugal was heartily and loyally celebrated by Lusitanian's sons in Canton.

CHINESE NAVAL STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

A NEW EXPERIMENT BY CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

An arrangement having been arrived at between the Japanese and Chinese navies relating to the training of Chinese students in the Japanese navy, eight students who recently finished their course in the Tokyo Marine School have been received into the navy from the 1st instant, and have entered the Yokosuka Naval Gunner School. Here they will study for six months, when their training will be continued at the Torpedo School for six months. They will then be placed on a training ship for a further term of six months. These are the first Chinese students to be admitted into the Japanese navy. Their expenses will be paid by the Chinese Government.

MANILA SMUGGLING CASE.

GRANT-KENNEDY APPEAL.

After a strong fight, Louis T. Grant, one of the defendants in the Kennedy smuggling case, has failed to secure a new trial, and his own case and that of William Kennedy, his co-defendant, will now go before the Supreme Court, report the *Manila Times*. William Kennedy has already filed notice of appeal and has furnished an appeal bond in the sum of \$9,000. There is no question but that Louis T. Grant will also appeal his case.

The last motion for a new trial in the Grant case, which was filed with the court several days ago, has been overruled in a decision handed down by Judge Lobrigay yesterday, and announced in open court this morning. Grant will very probably file an appeal bond this afternoon or to-morrow morning, when the case will be admitted to the Supreme Court.

Both defendants now stand convicted of the illegal importation of opium into Manila, each being sentenced to imprisonment for one year, after one of the hardest fought cases that has come before the court for many months. During the trial of the case a tenacious fight for their clients was maintained by the attorneys for the defence, not only on the facts, with particular reference to the case of Kennedy, but many difficult problems of law were brought into the case.

The principal line of defence in the Kennedy case will be the question of the validity of the testimony of Louis T. Grant against Kennedy, without which the prosecution admits that it could not have secured a conviction. A larger question which will have to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States is that as to whether the Courts of First Instance of the islands are duly constituted according to law, Judge Waitt contending that they are not.

The principal defence in the Grant case will be his alleged release from criminal responsibility and subsequent prosecution upon taking the witness stand on behalf of the government

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

In the five years and five months embraced by the statistics no fewer than 12,134 Japanese, 5,171 Hindus, and 3,448 Chinese settled in British Columbia. This large influx of Orientals must necessarily leave its imprint on the life of the province, and although this class of immigration has been to a considerable extent checked, these Orientals have settled in the province along with thousands from China and Japan who were there before they came.

INTERPORT SHOOTING.

SHANGHAI'S SCORE.

After waiting for some considerable time in hopes of securing an ideal day to shoot for the Interport trophy, the local team took advantage of the conditions which prevailed yesterday and competed, but unfortunately without success, reports the *Shanghai Times* of that inst. Messrs. R. Brock, A. E. Collins and F. Large were called upon to fill the vacancies in the team, for as the last minute Mr. C. Richards could not shoot. None shot up to his recent form, but conditions were not altogether favourable. The light was changeable, and the wind was gusty and of varying force, which militated against good shooting, and, in addition, the keenness of the air in the early morning did not tend towards improving the team's chances. How v. r. b. y. shot and lost by 54 points, registering the comparatively good total of 921. The fine exhibition made by G. Kingsmill has much to do with this total for he aggregated 97, top score in the team, having five bulls and six livers, with twenty-one shots scoring shot, and three bulls with his three sighting shots. Mr. Aldridge had most unfortunate luck at the 500 yards range for he actually missed the target twice in succession, with the sighter, and the first scoring shot, which, of course, put him well down the list. Captain Barrett was expected to do better than 89 after his shooting in the N. R. P. Medal competition the other day, and Mr. Mackintosh was also disappointed with only 88 to his credit.

The scores are:—

Name.	S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
Mr. G. Kingsmill	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	32
Capt. A. Hilton-Johnson	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	30
Mr. H. J. Linde	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	3	31
Mr. H. W. Aldridge	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	30
Mr. A. Collins	4	4	3	5	2	5	5	29	29
Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	29	29
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	4	3	5	4	5	4	5	31	31
Mr. P. W. Mackintosh	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	31	31
Mr. R. Brock	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	32	32
Mr. F. Large	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	29	29

500 yards.

Name.	S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
Mr. G. Kingsmill	5	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	31
Capt. A. Hilton-Johnson	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	31
Mr. H. J. Linde	3	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	31
Mr. H. W. Aldridge	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	33
Mr. A. Collins	3	4	5	3	3	4	5	4	27
Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge	0	3	5	5	5	5	5	28	28
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	4	5	2	4	5	5	3	28	28
Mr. P. W. Mackintosh	5	4	5	3	5	4	5	29	29
Mr. R. Brock	5	3	4	3	5	4	4	28	28
F. Large	5	4	3	4	5	4	5	28	28

600 yards.

Name.	S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
Mr. G. Kingsmill	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	34
Capt. A. Hilton-Johnson	0	3	5	4	5	5	4	31	31
Mr. H. J. Linde	4	5	4	5	3	5	4	5	30
H. W. Aldridge	5	5	4	3	5	3	4	28	28
A. E. Collins	5	4	5	3	3	4	5	34	34
T. H. U. Aldridge	2	5	5	5	5	4	3	28	28
Capt. Barrett	3	1	2	3	2	3	3	28	28
P. W. Mackintosh	3	2	3	3	2	3	4	28	28
R. Brock	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	28	28
F. Large	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	27	28

700 yards.

Name.	S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
G. Kingsmill	32	31	31	31	93				
Capt. A. Hilton-Johnson	3								

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

London—Bank T.T.	18 11/16
Do. demand	18 1/8
Do. 4 months' sight	18 15/16
France—Bank T.T.	27/8
America—Bank T.T.	42
Germany—Bank T.T.	176
India T.T.	128
Do. demand	128
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	75
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H. K. Stock	73
Japan—Bank T.T.	84
Java—Bank T.T.	104
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.	1/9
6 months' sight L/C.	1/9
50 days' sight San Francisco & New York	47
4 months' sight do.	44
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	198
4 months' sight France	22
6 months' sight	24
4 months' sight Germany	181
Bar Silver	23 5/6
Bank of England rate	5%
Sovereign	11.50

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 16th at 9:10 p.m.—No. 1 night signal hoisted.

On the 17th at 6:10 a.m.—Red South Cone hoisted.

At 17th at 11:55 a.m.—The barometer has risen slightly in South Luzon, and fallen slightly to moderately over the South Coast of China and Formosa.

The typhoon, which is apparently situated to the E.N.E. of the Maclesfield Bank, seems now to be moving slowly to the N.W. or N.N.W. and possibly recurring.

The depression, lying over Manchuria yesterday, is moving into the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan.

Pressure has given way considerably over N. China probably owing to the approach of another depression from the Westward.

The highest pressure is shown over the Upper Yangtze valley.

Rough weather may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea and strong N.E. winds to gales in the Formosa Channel.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.06 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong, and Neighbourhood, N. winds, strong to a fresh gale; fair, squally.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong to a gale.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoek, same as No. 2.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Kitano Maru, Jap. s.s., 8/13, F. E. Cope, 16th Nov.—Shanghai 13th Nov., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 6/10, J. Pannier, 16th Nov.—Haiphong via Pakhoi, Hoitow, and Quong-chow-wan 12th Nov., Gen.—A. R. M.

Holbow, Br. s.s., 8/6, Jones, 6th Nov.—Canton 16th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

E. F. Ferdinand, Aust. s.s., 3/8/3, E. Nitsche, 17th Nov.—Singapore 10th Nov., Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Anhui, Br. s.s., 1/13, J. B. Harris, 17th Nov.—Canton 16th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Liangchow, Br. s.s., 1/15, Harder, 17th Nov.—Canton 16th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Monteagle, Br. s.s., 3/9/3, S. Robinson, 17th Nov.—Vancouver 2nd Oct., and Shanghai 14th Nov., Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Haitan, Br. s.s., 1/18, J. S. Roach, 17th Nov.—Swatow 16th Nov., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Suevi, Ger. s.s., 4/5/2, Koizic, 17th Nov.—Bangkok 10th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Lian, Br. s.s., 1/5/2, C. C. Williams, 17th Nov.—Shanghai 15th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Bombay Maru, Jap. s.s., 4/24, W. A. Evans, 17th Nov.—Moj, 12th Nov., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Carl Diderichsen, for Pakhoi.

Kwang, for Hoitow.

Hot Fook, for Kwong-chow-wan.

Holman, for Kwong-chow-wan.

Kitano Maru, for Singapore.

Kohlichang, for Bangkok.

Departures

Nov. 17.

Princess Alice, for Europe.

Empire, for Shanghai.

Merop, for Amoy.

Parawang, for Swatow.

Dorwest, for Sigon.

Bushi Maru, for Takao.

Hoipong, for Sigon.

Triumph, for Hoitow.

Kwawang, for Canton.

Kwang, for Bangkok.

Hepha, for Amoy.

Tawau, for Sigon.

Kleme Maru, for Colombo.

Halmahera, for Swatow.

Kamome, for Calcutta.

Japan, for Shanghai.

Kohlichang, for Bangkok.

Carl Diderichsen, for Pakhoi.

Passengers arrived.

Per Frithjof, from Holbow—105 Chinese.

Per Hallan, from Swatow—Mr. F. A. Robertson, and 143 Chinese.

Per E. F. Ferdinand, from Singapore—Mrs. and Miss Walker, Dr. De Gruy, and 420 Chinese.

Per Hanot, from Haiphong &—Rev. P. Laurent, Madero, Bandal, Robon, Hialope, J. Achesse, and Mrs. Mackenzie.

Per Kien Maru, from Shanghai for Hongkong—Mr. C. D. Moore, Mr. J. P. Diddens, Miss Bell, Miss Pow, E. O. Irving, Mr. Sonne, Mr. J. M. de Souza, Messrs. R. N. Sargent, and Dr. D. M. Sargent, Mackenzie, Shipton.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Days
Prinz Ludwig	Singapore	M. & Co.	Nov. 18
Senegambia	Singapore	H. A. L.	Nov. 18
Kamo Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Nov. 18
Emp of India	Shanghai	C. P. R. Co.	Nov. 19
Shanghai	Singapore	M. & Co.	Nov. 19
Palawan	Singapore	H. A. L.	Nov. 19
Lightning	Singapore	D. S. & Co.	Nov. 20
Teak	Singapore	B. & S.	Nov. 20
Takao	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Nov. 20
Kumano Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Nov. 20
Tokio	Singapore	N. M.	Nov. 20
Amiral Obry	Singapore	V. M.	Nov. 20
Taiyuan	Singapore	B. & S.	Nov. 20
Namang	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Nov. 20
Calcutta	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	Nov. 20
Tacoma Maru	Singapore	O. S. K.	Dec. 12

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

November 16th, 1900, a.m.

Bar. Th.	Ho.	Wind	W.
ad. rostock	am. 29.58	32	8
Venice	6 am. 29.80	—	N
Hakodate	3 am. 30.01	—	NW
Kochi	3 am. 30.07	—	SW
Nagasaki	3 am. 30.15	—	NE
Kagoshima	3 am. 30.20	—	N
Osshima	3 am. 30.08	—	N
Naha	3 am. 30.05	—	NE
Ishigakijima	3 am. 29.97	—	N
Bon I.	3 am. 30.01	—	NE
Chiofo	6 am. 30.10	40	79
Weihsien	9 am. 30.10	55	NW
Hankow	9 am. 30.49	52	93
Kinkiang	9 am. 30.24	50	—
Gulf	9 am. 30.24	56	87
Sharp Peak	9 am. 30.25	61	80
Amoy	6 am. 30.07	64	83
Swatow	3 am. 30.01	62	77
Taihoku	6 am. 30.16	62	77
Taihsia	29.93	—	N
Taiwan	29.93	—	N
Kosho	29.84	—	N
Pescadores	29.95	—	N
Ganton	9 am. 30.12	66	54
Hongkong	9 am. 30.00	73	43
Victoria Peak	—	43	NE
Gap Rock	—	30.01	NE
Macao	9 am. 30.08	68	N
Wuchow	9 am. 30.20	64	W
Holbow	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	—	—
Philippines	—	—	—
Tourane	8 a.m. 30.14	72	NNE
G. St. James	—	—	—
Apari	6 a.m. 30.14	75	NE
Manila	9 a.m. 30.60	84	SE
Lagaspí	6 a.m. 30.70	75	SE
Bacolod	7 a.m. 30.82	79	SW
Ilollo	9 a.m. 30.82	82	SW
Obbo	—	—	—
Labas	9 a.m. 30.85	82	SW

November 17th, 1900, a.m.

Vladivostock	am. 19.5	40	81	NW	—
Nomo	6 am.	19.82	—	S	—
Hakodate	39.69	—	W	S	—
Tokio	39.99	—	NW	2	—
Kochi	30.03	—	W	2	—
Nagasaki	30.99	—	SE	6	—
Kagoshima	30.04	—	SE	6	—
Osshima	30.01	—	S	2	—
Ishigakijima	29.93	—	NE	6	—
Bon I.	30.01	—	NE	6	—
Chiofo	6 am. 29.87	50	65	SW	1
Weihsien	9 am. 29.99	47	N	3	b
Hankow	6 am. 30.10	53	53	SW	1
Kinkiang	—	50.00	58	82	SW
Shanghai	9 am. 30.05	58	82	SW	1
Gutian	30.07	63	73	SW	1
Sharp Peak					

